MIDDLE EAST POLICY COUNCIL

96 MAR 7 P1:38

March 5, 1996

Dear Mr. President:

I write to let you know that in my capacity as president of the Middle East Policy Council I will be visiting several Arabian Gulf states in April. The trip will include a stop in Qatar where a meeting with H.H. The Amir Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani is planned.

As you may recall from earlier correspondence I have met with Sheikh Hamad a number of times and been a guest in his home. I think highly of him and, despite the rathe rocky period he is in at the moment, I believe U.S.-Qatari relations will be enhanced by his leadership.

Should you wish to convey a message or note to His Highness, I would be pleased to carry it or assist with its delivery in any way.

All the best.

Sincerely,

George

George McGovern
President

he region April 4 and will arrive in Qatar April 9.

Staff Sec.
-President has not seen.

3/7/96
Send to NSC for reply?
Yes ✓
No ___

ashington, D.C. 20036-4505 T

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D.C. 20503

March 4, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CONTACTS

FROM: ASHLEY RAINES Ashley Raines
CUSTOMER SERVICE PROGRAM DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: EOP Telephone Directory

The Office of Administration will be publishing a newly revised EOP telephone directory in April 1996. We would appreciate your help in reviewing the attached current information we have about your organization.

Attached is a copy of your organization's section as it appeared in the November 1995 telephone directory and a listing of new staff or staff who have switched divisions within your agency since November 1. There may be some staff on the accessions list that already appear in the telephone directory due to last minute changes in November. Please review these lists of staff and mark any necessary changes. Note: All titles listed in the telephone directory will be the same as those documented in the personnel files.

Detailees assigned to the Executive Office of the President **for more than 90 days** may be included in the telephone directory in addition to permanent EOP staff. Detailees are included in the accessions report. Please mark out those detailees on the accessions report whose assignment is less than 90 days.

Please review all of the attached information and return a signed copy of this memorandum and your changes to Ashley Raines, OEOB 145, or fax to x61655 no later than Monday, March 11. See attached instruction sheet for specific directions on how to update your organization's listing. I've also attached your organization's information as it appears in the organization and fax numbers section for you to update if necessary.

I can be reached on x62023 with any questions concerning the EOP telephone directory. Thank you for your assistance and cooperation.

Attachments

****

Please check one:

______ Approved with no changes.

X Approved with changes indicated.

Carolyn J. Cleveland
Approval signature for Todd D. Stern

3-7-96
Date

SCHEDULING AND ADVANCE

456-7560

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Scheduling	Streett, Stephanie	456-7560	Fax 456-6208	GFL/WW	WH
Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Scheduling	Walley, Anne	456-7560	" " "	GFL/WW	WH
Special Assistant to the Directors	Rodman, Cheryl	456-2823	" " "	GFL WW	WH
Associate Director of Scheduling	Spiritus, Margo	456-2823	" " "	GFL/WW	WH
Special Assistant to the President and Director of Scheduling for the First Lady	Solis, Patti	456-2468	Fax 456-2317	185.5	OEOB
Special Assistant to the President and Presidential Scheduler	Elkon, Nicole	456-6481	Fax 456-6208	184	OEOB
Special Assistant to the President and Presidential Scheduler	Naphin, Lucie	456-5328	" " "	184	OEOB
Special Assistant to the President and Presidential Scheduler	Steel, Patrick	456-5330	" " "	184	OEOB
Deputy Director of Scheduling	Grote, Sara C.	456-2922	Fax 456-5340	185.5	OEOB
Scheduler	Nichols, Holly	456-7561	Fax 456-2317	185.5	OEOB
Scheduler	Villareal, Lisa	456-5315	" " "	185.5	OEOB
Director of Scheduling Correspondence	Jose, Jennifer	456-5313	" " "	185.5	OEOB
Deputy Director of Scheduling Correspondence	Selfridge, Peter	456-5306	Fax 456-6208	185.5	OEOB
Staff Assistant	Graham, Laura	456-2349	Fax 456-2317	184	OEOB
Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Advance	Reffe, Paige	456-7948	Fax 456-2317	185.5	OEOB
Special Assistant to the President and Trip Director	Friendly, Andrew	456-7568	Fax 456-6208	184	OEOB
Special Assistant to President and Trip Director	Craighead, Kelly	456-2518	" " "	185.5	OEOB
Deputy Director of Presidential Advance	Cornelius, Catherine	456-7007	Fax 456-2317	185.5	OEOB
Deputy Director of Presidential Advance	Rosenthal, Dan	456-7007	" " "	185.5	OEOB
Associate Director of Presidential Advance	Loftus, Jim	456-6410	" " "	185.5	OEOB
Associate Director of Presidential Advance	McGuire, Kara	456-5312	" " "	185.5	OEOB
Associate Director of Presidential Advance	McPartlin, Brian J.	456-5314	" " "	185.5	OEOB
Associate Director of Presidential Advance	Myers, Sam	456-5313	" " "	185.5	OEOB
Staff Assistant	Beaubaire, David	456-2923	" " "	185.5	OEOB

STAFF SECRETARY

456-2702

Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary	Stern, Todd D.	456-2702	Fax 456-2215	GFL/WW	WH
Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Staff Secretary	Caplan, Phillip M. (Phil)	456-2702	" " "	GFL/WW	WH
Administrative Assistant to the Staff Secretary	Cleveland, Carolyn E. (Carol)	456-2702	" " "	GFL/WW	WH
Administrative Assistant to the Staff Secretary	Wagner, Sharon E.	456-2702	" " "	GFL/WW	WH
Deputy Staff Secretary	Howell, Helen P.	"	" " "	"	"

ORGANIZATION PHONE AND FAX NUMBERS

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

	PHONE	FAX
Oval Office Operations	456-1414	456-2883
Counselor	456-2000	456-2464
Chief of Staff	456-6797	456-2883
Policy	456-7105	456-6703
Strategic Planning and Communications	456-2640	456-121[illegible]
Speechwriting and Research	456-2777	456-2239
Cabinet Affairs	456-2572	456-2983
Domestic Policy Council (See OPD Section)	456-2216	456-2878
First Lady	456-6266	456-6244
General Counsel	456-7900	456-1647
Personnel Security Office, White House	456-2345	456-7029
Intergovernmental Affairs	456-2896	456-6220
Legislative Affairs	456-2230	456-6220
Management and Administration	456-2861	456-1655
Military Office	456-2150	395-4076
Photography Office	395-4050	456-2883
Telephone Service	456-2523	456-1644
Travel Office	456-2250	456-6670
Visitors Office	456-2322	456-2370
TTY/TDD (Text telephone)	456-2121	
White House Administration	456-2500	456-6472
White House Conference Center	456-7507	456-6791
White House Intern Program	456-2742	456-5123
National AIDS Policy (See OPD Section)	632-1090	632-1096
National Economic Council (See OPD Section)	456-6630	456-2878
National Security Advisor (See NSC Section)	456-9491	
Media Affairs	456-7150	456-6409
Political Affairs	456-6257	456-2983
Presidential Personnel	456-6676	456-2259
Press Secretary	456-2580	456-6423
Public Liaison	456-2930	456-6218
Scheduling and Advance	456-7560	456-2317
Staff Secretary	456-2702	456-2215
Correspondence	456-7610	456-2993
Agency Liaison	456-7486	456-2992
Electronic Mail	456-5951	
First Lady's Correspondence	456-2941	456-5199
Gifts	456-7133	456-2806
Mail Analysis	456-6600	456-2461
Presidential Inquiries/Greetings/Comments	456-2724	395-1232
TTY/TDD (Text telephone)	456-6213	
Presidential Letters	456-5511	456-2806
Presidential Messages	456-7487	456-2806
Presidential Support	456-2304	456-2461

Nancy Hernreich

original

Maureen

I would not
say "Having personally
experienced the heartache
of violence" = too
personal

Nancy Hernreich

This lady writes
a lot about this
issue

E WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ssage
d over

Dana Rayl West
Apartment 401
2939 Van Ness Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Dana:

Thanks for your very fine letter and for sending the information on domestic violence and child custody battles. Having personally experienced the heartache of violence in the family, I share your deep concern about these issues and am working hard to combat <u>all</u> types of domestic and family violence. As you well know, we must give our children back their childhood.

I appreciate your suggestion about looking into the American Psychological Association report, and I've asked Carol Rasco to follow up. Please say hello to Casey for me. I hope you both are well.

Sincerely,

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vill
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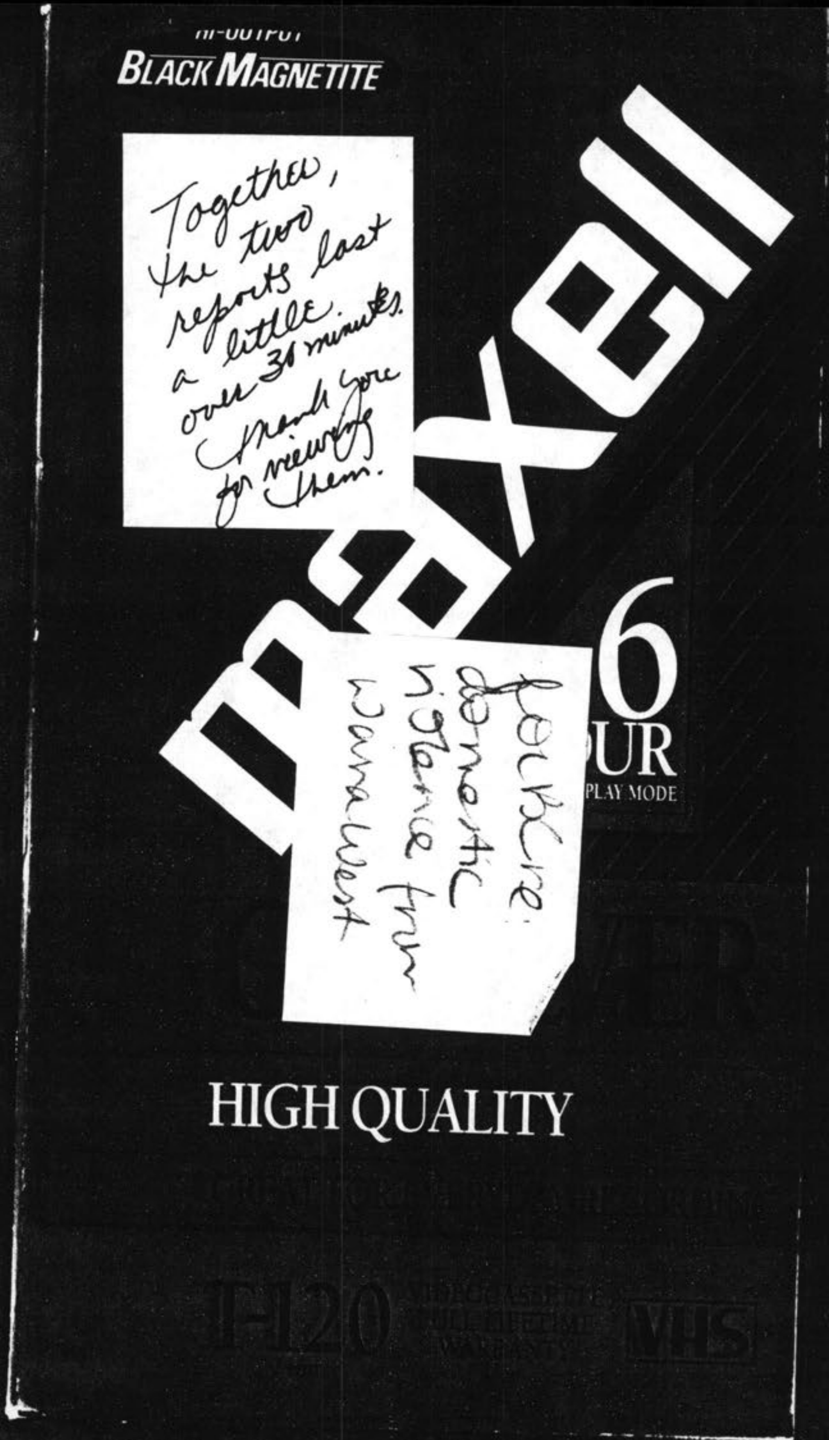
have

always been involved in their child's life. Encouraging fathers' involvement in children's lives should not come at the exclusion of the mother's involvement in a child's life. Unfortunately, for many families this is exactly what is happening. Mothers are being demonized and marginalized. In the name of fathers' rights, children are being used by batterers and often there is a tremendous financial incentive to go for custody, not only does the dad get out of child support but the moms pay them child support.



Together, the two reports last a little over 30 minutes. Thank you for viewing them.

Source: domestic violence from Wanawest

Nancy Hernreich

Pres has not

seen

original sent
to NSC
3/6/96

Send to NSC ~~for~~ reply?

Yes ✓

No ___

C.

= 15 ...

GEORGE BUSH

February 28, 1996

96 MAR 7 P2:59

Dear Mr. President:

I am concerned about the growing violence in Southeast Asia as the Vietnamese boat people, especially those with U.S. connections, resist being forced back to Vietnam. This threatens to be a growing humanitarian tragedy and a setback for our political relations in the region as we are forced to protest such violence against a population for which we have long had special concern.

Your Administration formulated an innovative proposal to permit interviewing of all boat people who apply when they return to Vietnam and the resettlement of U.S.-connected boat people on an expedited basis. The Vietnamese government has, unfortunately, not agreed to this proposal and the ASEAN countries are moving to force the boat people back to Vietnam.

I urge you to move ahead quickly to offer exit interviews in the countries of first asylum as boat people are being returned to Vietnam. This would allow those with U.S. connections a final chance to present their cases. This will likely require a strong push from you if the proposal is to move forward with the speed necessary to head off a bitter end to one of our most extraordinary humanitarian programs which has had broad bipartisan support.

There is a similar need for leadership in closing the program for former Vietnamese political prisoners in a fair and generous manner. The details are complex, but the bottom line is that many who have waited for years will be excluded from the program by arbitrary new rules being applied by the State Department. Again, a speedy review is needed, before the program is shut down in an unjust manner.

Finally, there is a need to approach the Thai government at a very high level to get concurrence in resettlement interviews for the final batch of Hmong refugees in Thailand. The Thai government has been considering this for over a year.

Mr. President, I hope that you will be able to personally ensure that the U.S. leads in bringing these refugee issues to a humane and just resolution. Yours is the fifth U.S. Administration to deal with the program and you have the opportunity to close the books in a way which all Americans will honor.

Sincerely,

10000 MEMORIAL DRIVE · HOUSTON, TEXAS 77024

TO:
Maureen
Lewis

3/8
original sent
to Maureen
Lewis

Nancy Hernreich cc: [illegible]

Sweet note from
Catherine Hommell
(Paula Thomason
sent [illegible])

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3·7·96

Thank You Very Much

Dear mr President and family
Thank you for writing back to me it was a great surprise. I am sending you this card to thank you for taking the time to see my family because I know you are a very busy man. It was very special for me to be at the Pageant of Peace we enjoyed it very much. when we got home my mummy and daddy put the tree up because myself and Kelly could wait no longer after seeing your white house decorated so well. Paula and Jamie looked after us so well and we think of them as our good friends. But I think of you as my very special friends.

God bless from Catherine Hamill

P.S thank you for what you have done for our country.

I am very proud

xoxoxo

To mr President and family

Thank you very much

You have a way
of doing things
with a very special touch...
That's why it's
such a treat to say,
thank you very much!

from Catherine Hamill

xoxoxoxo
xoxoxoxo

RIGGS, ABNEY, NEAL, TURPEN, ORBISON & LEWIS

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

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RICHARD L. HATHCOAT
J. ERIC JONES
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ROBERT A. NANCE
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M. DAVID RIGGS
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BRETT ROBINSON
GRETCHEN M. SCHILLING
MARK W. SCHILLING
KENNETH M. SMITH
JOHN P. STAFIRA
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MICHELLE A. THOMAS
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MICHAEL C. TURPEN
MARILYN M. WAGNER
KAREN CARDEN WALSH
GARY L. WATTS
DANNY C. WILLIAMS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3/7/96

Ed + cartoon

2/29

↳ cc: HRC
JQuinn
DL

To Porskind

DO TY to Turpen —

Nancy —

A good editorial & cartoon in the Tulsa World. Endure maintain & prevail. We are NBC in Oklahoma — "Nobody Beats Clinton"

M Turpen

Costliest Fishing Trip

THE Senate Whitewater investigation has gone on for more than seven months, cost taxpayers $950,000 and has produced no evidence of wrongdoing by Bill Clinton, either as president or as governor of Arkansas. The investigation, according to the terms of the resolution that created it, was supposed to end by Thursday.

But Senate Republicans want to extend the investigation indefinitely and appropriate another $650,000 for it. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-New York, committee chairman, says the probe may last through July.

To what purpose? Despite the best efforts of D'Amato, the majority lawyers and other majority committee members to massage the testimony, nothing of moment has been gleaned from the endless hours of committee hearings that wasn't previously known. Whitewater, after all, has been investigated by grand juries, federal prosecutors, state and federal banking authorities and federal trial juries over the past 12 years or so.

Still, D'Amato and his minions go on, calling witnesses back for repeated appearances and in many cases browbeating them in a manner that would never be permitted in a court of law. Despite their protestations to the contrary, the D'Amato gang appears to be interested in damaging Clinton politically and if not him, at least his associates and the First Lady. It is no coincidence that D'Amato is regional co-chairman for the presidential campaign of Bob Dole who, despite staggering in recent primaries, is still the man most likely to oppose Clinton in November.

Speaking of November, here's a prediction: Come July, D'Amato will be asking for more money to keep the investigation going through the presidential campaign.

How far must taxpayers go, how much must they pay, to keep this charade going? The vote in the Senate to extend the investigation probably will be along party lines, which means it will pass. If it does, the extra $650,000 should come from the coffers of the Republican Party, not from the taxpayers. It is the Republicans, not the taxpayers, who stand to benefit.

The Whitewater probe is shaping up to be the longest, most costly fishing trip in American history.


*★@#!!
MISSED
AGAIN!
D'AMATO
THE
WHITEWATER
"HUNT"
HILLARY
SIMPSON
TULSA WORLD

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3/7/96

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

96 MAR 7 P6:34

March 1, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: Laura Tyson

FROM: Gene Sperling
Jonathan Orszag

SUBJECT: Comments on Recent Speeches

As the scrutiny increases this year, we need to keep a more and more careful watch to ensure that no one can challenge the factual accuracy of your statements and speeches. Therefore, Harold Ickes, Laura and I felt that it would be good for us to review your speeches and to send you a weekly report on any statements that might be subject to scrutiny.

In the last several weeks, you delivered nearly two dozen speeches. Overall, the statements have been on the mark, but with these speeches are a few claims that need some clarification. On each of your statements, we have included background information and some language that should help avoid any potential confusion.

Statement: *"And, thirdly, and most important of all, we believe that families with incomes of under $100,000 should be able to deduct as much as $10,000 in post-secondary education costs from their taxes, including tuition and fees at any eligible institution, university or college, private or public, or vocational school. That would benefit 16.5 million Americans -- the best kind of tax cut we could have."*

Facts. The number you used was right, but it has been updated. <u>You can now say that your tuition tax deduction would benefit 17.1 million Americans.</u> The Treasury Department initially estimated that 16.4 million students would benefit from the fully-phased in education tax deduction. However, using a better data set, the Education Department now estimates that 17.1 million students would benefit. Treasury agrees with this estimate.

Proposed Alternative. "My tuition tax deduction would benefit 17.1 million Americans."

Statement: *"We have a million new jobs in autos and construction alone."*

Facts. Since you took office, we do <u>not</u> have a million new jobs in autos and construction alone; we have 872,000. We do have nearly a million new jobs in basic industries like construction and overall manufacturing.

Proposed Alternative. You can use the language from your State of the Union: "We have almost a million new jobs in basic industries *like* autos and construction". Alternatively, you could say that "we have nearly a million new jobs in manufacturing and construction alone."

In manufacturing and construction--which we call basic industries--the economy has added 955,000 new jobs since January 1993. That's 158,000 new jobs in manufacturing (including 75,000 in the automobile industry) and 797,000 new jobs in construction. But you should note that manufacturing has slumped over the last year; while we still have net gains of 158,000, employment has declined by about 250,000 jobs since January 1995.

Statement: *"Just a year or so ago, I had to sign a bill to protect 8.5 million Americans whose pensions were in danger and to secure the pensions of 40 million others."*

Facts. The bill you signed protected the pensions of 8.5 million Americans and secured the pensions of 32 million others--that's 40 million people total. Your statement implies that a total of 48 million people--8.5 million plus 40 million--benefitted.

Proposed Alternative. "I signed a bill to protect 8.5 million Americans whose pensions were in danger and to secure the pensions of 32 million others."

Statement: *"I might add, we also were able to cut the student loan default rate nearly in half."*

Facts. We can not say that our Administration has cut the student loan default rate in half. The most recent year that we have data for is Fiscal Year 1993. Much of the progress on the student loan default rate occurred when George Bush was President. Specifically, in FY 93, the default rate was 11.6 percent, cut nearly in half from its FY 90 level of 22.4 percent.

Is a lot of this interest?

Proposed Alternatives. The costs of student loan defaults is a better fact for us to take credit for: the net cost of student loan defaults has dropped from \$1.6 billion in FY 93 to \$500 million in FY 95. You could say that "we have cut the cost of student loan defaults by more than half in just three years."

If you prefer speaking about the student loan default rate, you could say what you said in your State of the Union: "We have dramatically cut the student loan default rate. That's something we should all be proud of, because it was unconscionably high just a few years ago."

Statement: *"And for the first time in a long time, our exports to other countries are growing faster than their imports here."*

Facts. The last time that our exports grew faster than our imports was at the beginning of 1992. The only question here is whether since the beginning of 1992 equals "a long time".

Proposed Alternatives. You can say: "Once again, our exports to other countries are growing faster than their imports here." You may prefer saying that "exports are at an all-time high" or "exports are up \$149 billion since I took office -- that's a better record than either of the previous two Administrations."

Statement: *"If you want economic security, how can we justify a minimum wage that's at a 40-year low in purchasing power? That's where we are now."*

Facts. The minimum wage is <u>not</u> at a 40-year low in purchasing power. Depending upon the rate of inflation, the real value of the minimum wage will reach its 40-year low sometime at the end of this year or the beginning of 1997; the higher is inflation, the sooner the minimum wage will reach its low.

Proposed Alternatives. You can say that "the purchasing power of the minimum wage is <u>approaching</u> a 40-year low," or that "<u>within a year</u>, if it is not increased, the minimum wage will reach it's 40-year low in purchasing power."

Statement: *"About half of our people haven't gotten a raise in terms of real purchasing power of their incomes in 10 or 15 years."*

Facts. Economists often point out that there is no data showing that "half our people" haven't gotten a raise since the 1970s. It is true that the bottom half of the income distribution is earning the same--or less--today as it did 20 years. The difference between these two statements is that the people who make up the bottom half of the income distribution are constantly changing. In other words, while the bottom half of Americans are making the same amount as the bottom half of workers made 20 years ago, we don't know how many of these individual workers did not receive a raise during this time period.

There are less precise data sets that follow workers over time, and they show that an increasing number of workers are earning the same today, adjusted for inflation, as they did 10, 15, or 20 years ago. Moreover, there are also *groups* of people who have not seen a real pay raise in 20 years; MIT economist Frank Levy estimates that the average 50-year old male with only a high school degree earns no more today than in 1972 (when he was 30 years old).

Proposed Alternatives. You could say that the "bottom sixty percent of our workers make no more today than the bottom sixty percent of workers did 20 years ago." Alternatively, if you don't like this construct, you can say that "too many Americans still haven't gotten a pay raise in 20 years" or you could point to Frank Levy's example and say that the "average male my age who didn't go onto college earns no more today than he did 20 years ago."

Statement: *"Most new jobs in America are being created by people like you [small businesses]."*

Facts. You should know that there is an academic debate about this statistic. Economists generally believe that small businesses create most of the new jobs, but are also responsible for destroying most jobs. Thus, they think that, *on net*, small businesses create about the same amount of the new jobs as big businesses. To back up their view, they point to the fact that the share of total employment in small businesses has remained relatively constant over the past 15 or 20 years. If small businesses were creating most of the *net* new jobs then their share of total employment should increase.

The Small Business Administration counters that these studies are flawed for a number of reasons; for example, the data sets used by academic economists fail to take account of the net job growth from very small businesses (those with less than 5 employees) or the academics generally look only at manufacturing firms, which is not a small business-dominated industry.

Proposed Alternative. While we wanted you to be aware of these issues, we feel that we can defend the statement that "most new jobs are created by small businesses". Indeed, the SBA would defend this fact vigorously.

Statement: *"You have a smaller deficit as a percentage of your income already than any other advanced country."*

Facts. We have the smallest deficit as a percentage of GDP of any major industrialized country in the world; that is, we have the smallest deficit as a percentage of GDP of any G-7 country or of any of the biggest 18 industrialized countries in the world. If we expand the set of countries to every advanced one--countries in the OECD--we have the second smallest deficit as a percentage of GDP. Norway beats us.

Proposed Alternative. "We have a smaller deficit as a percentage of our economy than any major economy in the world."

Statement: *"We have a record number of self-made millionaires -- not people that had it given to them, people that went out and by their wits and hard work and made it themselves"*

Facts. Despite extensive searches, we have not been able to find a source for this statement; neither Labor, CEA, the IRS, nor the Treasury could verify it. Tax data show that there were <u>fewer</u> millionaires in 1993 than in 1992. The IRS will be releasing 1994 tax data in the near future which may show that we have a record number of millionaires. But this data does not break out self-made millionaires from those who inherited it. We will continue to search for data on self-made millionaires.

Proposed Alternative. Until we can confirm the accuracy of this fact, I would suggest that we do <u>not</u> use it.

Statement: *"When I showed up in Washington, the debt of this country had been quadrupled in 12 years. We cut it in half in three years, just like I told you we would in 1992."*

Facts. This is a slip of the tongue, but its one that some reporters like to jump on. They did quadruple the national <u>debt</u>, but we have cut the <u>budget deficit</u>--not the debt--in half in three years. Since we are still running budget deficits, the national debt has continued to increase since you took office; it increased from $4.35 trillion to $4.9 trillion.

Proposed Alternative. "When I showed in Washington, the debt of this country had been quadrupled in 12 years. We cut <u>the deficit</u> in half in three years, just like I told you we would in 1992."

You should also note that from 1981 to 1992 the debt-to-GDP ratio nearly doubled, increasing from 27 to 51 percent. Since you took office, it has remained steady at 51 percent.

Again reply

(D) **Letter from Michele Myers, President of Denison University.** David Warren, President, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities (NAICU), wanted you to see this letter. Myers thanks you for speaking to NAICU in early February. Disagrees with you about cost and price of private education. Says average family income of students attending private institutions is <u>less</u> than those attending public institutions; private colleges/universities are spending more of their own money on financial aid while public schools are using tax subsidies. "The point you made, however, is crucial: access to quality education must be preserved and federal student aid must be protected."

NSC should draft reply

(E) **Rep. Wolf report on Chechnya.** He visited lasted May, and says, "It has been frustrating to see this conflict drag on for over a year and the fighting and hostage-taking flare up again in recent weeks. . . . The U.S. should strongly support President Yeltsin in any of his efforts to bring peaceful resolution to the conflict, and, if necessary, serve as the catalyst for peace in the region."

(F) **George Watts memo to the National Broiler Association on Russian export situation.** Via Mack. [NB: As you know, Vice President has made progress on this issue with Chernomyrdin and Russians are evidently holding off on March 16 imposition of ban pending further talks.]

(G) **February 27 <u>Irish Voice</u> profile of Susan Brophy.** Via Kitty Higgins. "One of President Clinton's top aides, Susan Brophy, has played a pivotal role in placing Ireland firmly on the White House agenda."

Note in mtg

(H) **<u>Business Week</u> article on Christine Varney.** Favorable piece entitled *"How Do You Police Cyberspace"* describing Christine's mission at FTC as being "first U.S. Cyber-Marshall", establishing ways for consumers who buy on-line products and services to be protected from fraud and deceptive practices.

(I) **Political Cartoon from Mack.** John Deering cartoon from <u>Arkansas Democrat-Gazette</u> when Gramm dropped out of the race.

Other information items:

- **Ickes memo on machinists and next generation of aircraft.** On February 18, Harold, Sosnik and Jennifer O'Connor met with George Korpius, President of the International Association of Machinists. Korpius urged the Administration to encourage the aircraft industry to begin planning for the next generation of aircraft because the U.S. excels at such efforts. He also mentioned that British Airways and Boeing are discussing a joint venture for a jumbo jet, and said the machinists and UAW may file a section 301 proceeding regarding this aircraft.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 27, 1996 96 FEB 28 P6:59

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: **SUSAN BROPHY** SB

SUBJECT: **CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE**

Attached is a letter from Rep. Frank Wolf (R-VA), that I thought you might like to see.

Enclosure

FRANK R. WOLF
10TH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
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WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4610
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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4610

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION-CHAIRMAN
TREASURY-POSTAL SERVICE-GENERAL GOVERNMENT
FOREIGN OPERATIONS-EXPORT FINANCING AND RELATED PROGRAMS
COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

February 21, 1996

96 FEB 27 A8:43

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As you know, I traveled to Chechnya in May of last year to view the ravages of war in that part of the world. I have enclosed a copy of my trip report.

It has been frustrating to see this conflict drag on for over a year and the fighting and hostage-taking flare up again in recent weeks. The Russians seem to be getting more militaristic, but I understand that President Yeltsin recently acknowledged the importance of dealing with the conflict before the elections. The U.S should strongly support President Yeltsin in any of his efforts to bring peaceful resolution to the conflict and, if necessary, serve as the catalyst for peace in the region. Perhaps the U.S. could help bring the sides together or serve as a mediator.

The U.S. should use every opportunity to strongly encourage the Russian government to end this conflict peacefully. It's in the best interest of Russia, and ultimately, the best interest of the United States.

Sincerely,

Frank R. Wolf
Member of Congress

FRW:ach

FRANK R. WOLF
10TH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

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Report of a Visit to Chechnya, A "Break-away" Republic of the Russian Federation May 28 - June 2, 1995

By U.S. Rep. Frank R. Wolf (R-VA-10)

Since no U.S. official has visited Chechnya since fighting began in November 1994, I wanted to view, firsthand, conditions there as a Member of Congress, a Member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs and particularly as a Member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission). I journeyed to Russia then to the neighboring Republic of Ingushetia which lies along Chechnya's western border. From there we were able to travel by car to visit Samashki, the scene of a terrible massacre by Russian soldiers of Chechnyans, including older people, women and small children which took place April 6-8, 1995. We then continued travelling eastward to visit the Chechnyan capital and largest city, Grozny. This historic city is largely destroyed and brings to mind World War II newsreels of devastated European cities. There is not much left. We also visited a refugee center in the Ingushetia border village of Sernovodsk and then met with Craig Cuny from San Antonio, Texas, to discuss efforts to find his missing father, human rights activist Fred Cuny.

During our travels we met in Moscow with various Russian government officials, members of the Duma (Russia's legislature) and with individuals involved in the fight for human rights as well as with American Embassy staff. In Ingushetia/Chechnya we met with local officials, representatives of the on scene multi-national Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) team in Grozny including Mr. Philip N. Remler from the United States and with occasional Russian soldiers. But mostly, we talked with as many Chechnyan men, women and children as possible who wove for us the heartbreaking tale of the terrible price they have paid and continue to pay for this ongoing war.

Throughout this period we were accompanied by Mr. Gabe Escobar, a member of our American Embassy staff in Moscow temporarily assigned to the Ingushetia/Chechnya region to pursue efforts to locate Fred Cuny. Without Gabe, our mission might not have gotten off the ground. He moves freely and knowledgeably through the region, personally knows the people on all sides and has their confidence.

What is taking place in Chechnya was described as a raging war. It is. There is no obvious end to it. One informed person talking about the issue from the Russian perspective, compared it to having backed into a propeller. It could appear that the Russian leaders had no idea of what they were in for, the consequences are dire and no good way has been found to patch things up.

Chechnya. Chechnya comprises an area of the north Caucasus about the size of Connecticut, nearly six thousand square miles. About three quarters of its 1.1 million population are farmers, herdsmen and mountaineers. Largely Muslim, the Chechnyan people are fiercely independent and democratic. The northern half of Chechnya is rural flatland with a huge oil field near the capital of Grozny. To the south, the terrain rises first to foothills and to the North Caucasus mountain range which defines its border with neighboring Georgia. These are rugged nearly impenetrable mountains rising higher than even the European Alps. It is a tough region for an attacker to root out an entrenched foe which is a lesson the Russian invaders are learning today.

Chechnyans speak a distinctive Caucasic language and retain an historic clan structure. Theirs is a unique social and political life preserving ancient blood feuds and cultural traditions. In 1832, the Russian poet Lermontov wrote of them: "Their God is freedom, their law is war." The Chechnyans will not easily be contained.

Russian Soldiers. The Russian military effort is largely provided by internal security forces augmented by regular troops. My observations were that the soldiers were ill disciplined and ineffectively supervised. With one exception, the checkpoints through which we passed were manned by a rag-tag lot dressed in tennis shoes, T-shirts and bandannas. One soldier we saw berating a group trying to pass down a road had an automatic weapon in one hand and a beer in the other. Many were just kids, 17- or 18-years-old at most. Two young soldiers poking their weapons through the converted ambulance in which we were riding would look more at home in school than in their much too large flak jackets.

Many Chechnyans separately told us of occasions during the massacre in Samashki of soldiers drunk on vodka and high on drugs engaged in brutal and wanton killing, maiming and destruction. Each soldier is provided with individual pain killers to be used in case they were wounded. Several survivors of the Samashki blood bath talked of drug needles littering the ground, of strung out soldiers, unable to find water to "cut" the pain killers before shooting up, using available fruit juice to dilute the hit.

Passage through checkpoints seemed to have more to do with bribes than with legitimate purpose. We were told of soldiers searching passers-by more for booty than for weapons or contraband. We were told of guards demanding vodka from travellers. When they convinced the guards they had none, they were sent back to get some for the guards before being allowed to proceed to the next checkpoint down the road where the process would be repeated. Food, cigarettes, newspapers, even water were fair game for the guards.

Kontraktniki, or contract soldiers, was a term we heard from several sources. Mercenaries. When invading Russian soldiers entered Grozny and Samashki, many engaged in widespread looting, even taking large items of furniture or rugs which they were reported to have sold or sent home. The Kontraktniki consider booty obtained from looting to be part of their paycheck in addition to the monies received from the Russian government.

<u>Samashki massacre.</u> It is unlikely that what took place during the early April crush of this little village was solely a case of soldiers run amok, although there is certainly evidence of wanton widespread devastation and terrorism. We heard reports of a Russian general in Samashki speaking to village elders on the day this tragedy began. It is difficult to see how Russian military leadership could not have known what was about to take place. Widespread killing of civilians, burning and looting were commonplace by the out-of-control invaders. Survivor after survivor related tales of fear, of death and of fire. We met no one who

hadn't lost someone. The fires must have been terrifying because everyone talked about the heat and burning and searing. The schoolhouse was gutted; only the charred outer shell remained standing. Selected houses and buildings were reduced to a pile of ashes outlining their foundations. Men and women describing the events could not contain their anguish, their anger and their hopelessness; tears ran down their cheeks as they poured out their hearts. We listened as the realization of the horror of their experiences came out. It will be a long time before these people will look to reconciliation. For many there, war with the Russians may never end.

<u>Grozny destroyed.</u> As we entered the city of Grozny from the south, we saw a sign along the road proclaiming "welcome to Grozny." Someone with a can of spray paint had altered the wording to read, "welcome to hell." We were told the base of this sign was the site where bodies were brought from the city during and after the height of fighting to be claimed, to be identified by friends or family and to be removed for burial. Business at this dark bazaar, we were told, was brisk.

As we approached mid-town from the outskirts, damage became progressively worse. Center city was like "ground zero" of a totally destructive force. No structure was untouched and, at best, only partial walls remained to tell us where a building once stood. The Presidential Palace, where Chechnyan leader Dzhokhar Dudayev's offices had been, was totally gutted. The grounds were littered with debris and with the paraphernalia of war; spent shells and shell casings, rocket launchers and motors, discarded bits of uniforms and equipment. This scene radiated out in every direction as far as the eye could see. Not much remained that could be restored.

The Russian military is ever present with a steady procession of army trucks, armored personnel carriers and even tracked tanks roaming the streets and hurrying up and down the main thoroughfares. We talked with some of the heavily armed soldiers and could almost feel the tension between the troops and the townspeople. Fighting in Grozny has largely subsided but skirmishes still flair up from time to time, especially at night.

We met with representatives of the multinational OSCE at their headquarters a short drive from downtown. From time to time they are driven to their basement for safety when gunfire breaks out, mostly at night. These brave men and women paint a picture of an intractable situation which is not likely to improve soon. Russia has a tiger by the tail and can't let go. It did appear that the OSCE may be the best vehicle to provide assistance to these people and perhaps to help the Russians and Chechnyans find or try to find common ground. This will not be an easily or quickly accomplished task. However, we found few who felt that Chechnya should seek total independence from the Russian Federation. All wanted a reasonable amount of self rule, but also realized that economic ties to the Russian Federation were too great and too vital for complete independence.

To date, efforts to begin negotiations have been fruitless. Several factors contribute to this. One is that there is no single Russian negotiator who can speak for both the military and the civilian entities. Someone who has President Yeltsen's ear and his confidence must lead the negotiations for the Russians.

Russia is also paying a price in this war. So far, several thousand soldiers have been killed. Military weapons and ammunition are being expended although much of this may not need to be replaced since they are thought to have large excesses of these materials. Even so, the war is causing a drain on the Russian economy. The Russians are, moreover, paying dearly in terms of world opinion. The eventual cost to rebuild Chechnya will be very expensive.

<u>Role of the U.S.Government.</u> Most with whom we spoke believe it was a mistake for our government to write off the Chechnyan conflict as an internal matter. The issue of separatism may be an internal matter but, to achieve its end, Russia's use of massive force and destruction on the men, women and children of Chechnya is something that cannot be ignored by the United States and others providing financial aid to the Russian Federation. While we and other nations are not providing war materials to be used in the fighting, our assistance, at least indirectly, helps to underwrite the conflict by freeing up Russian funds which would otherwise be spent on domestic and economic needs.

There is also the important moral issue. As Russia moves to take its place among other freedom loving nations who prosper and trade together, they must act responsibly to their own people. Bombing and shelling of Chechnyan civilians overreaches what is acceptable and must be halted.

Recommendations. There are some things I think our government should do. These include:

1. Get behind the OSCE effort to bring the belligerent parties together to find common ground toward ending the conflict.

2. Any humanitarian aid should be channeled through OSCE and not through the Russian government.

3. Strongly press for a cease-fire from both sides and for an immediate end to artillery shelling and aerial bombardment.

4. The President should name a prominent American with negotiating experience such as former Secretary of State James Baker, former Senator George Mitchell or Senator Sam Nunn to assist in finding ways to bring this conflict to a close.

5. The President should raise the Chechnyan issue with President Yeltsen at every private and public meeting between the two leaders beginning with the upcoming G-7 meetings in Halifax.

Wrapup. I would like to extend my appreciation to Ambassador Pickering and the American embassy staff in Moscow for their help to me. I would also like to acknowledge the support that our government is providing to the Cuny family to help locate Fred Cuny. Under trying conditions, every assistance is being provided. I intend to personally write, along with other Members of Congress, to Chechnyan leader Dudayev asking that they help find the whereabouts of Mr. Cuny.

to Dorskind

(D) **Letter from Michele Myers, President of Denison University.** David Warren, President, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities (NAICU), wanted you to see this letter. Myers thanks you for speaking to NAICU in early February. Disagrees with you about cost and price of private education. Says average family income of students attending private institutions is <u>less</u> than those attending public institutions; private colleges/universities are spending more of their own money on financial aid while public schools are using tax subsidies. "The point you made, however, is crucial: access to quality education must be preserved and federal student aid must be protected."

(E) **Rep. Wolf report on Chechnya.** He visited lasted May, and says, "It has been frustrating to see this conflict drag on for over a year and the fighting and hostage-taking flare up again in recent weeks. . . . The U.S. should strongly support President Yeltsin in any of his efforts to bring peaceful resolution to the conflict, and, if necessary, serve as the catalyst for peace in the region."

(F) **George Watts memo to the National Broiler Association on Russian export situation.** Via Mack. [NB: As you know, Vice President has made progress on this issue with Chernomyrdin and Russians are evidently holding off on March 16 imposition of ban pending further talks.]

(G) **February 27 <u>Irish Voice</u> profile of Susan Brophy.** Via Kitty Higgins. "One of President Clinton's top aides, Susan Brophy, has played a pivotal role in placing Ireland firmly on the White House agenda."

(H) **<u>Business Week</u> article on Christine Varney.** Favorable piece entitled *"How Do You Police Cyberspace"* describing Christine's mission at FTC as being "first U.S. Cyber-Marshall", establishing ways for consumers who buy on-line products and services to be protected from fraud and deceptive practices.

(I) **Political Cartoon from Mack.** John Deering cartoon from <u>Arkansas Democrat-Gazette</u> when Gramm dropped out of the race.

Other information items:

Ickes memo on machinists and next generation of aircraft. On February 18, Harold, Sosnik and Jennifer O'Connor met with George Korpius, President of the International Association of Machinists. Korpius urged the Administration to encourage the aircraft industry to begin planning for the next generation of aircraft because the U.S. excels at such efforts. He also mentioned that British Airways and Boeing are discussing a joint venture for a jumbo jet, and said the machinists and UAW may file a section 301 proceeding regarding this aircraft.

DENISON
UNIVERSITY

96 FEB 21 P2:48

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

GRANVILLE, OHIO 43023

February 8, 1996

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

Thank you for speaking to the NAICU presidents yesterday. Your strong belief that education is the bedrock of democracy and the American dream, and an increasingly important factor in achieving access to economic opportunities, certainly resonated with all of us. Your warmth and genuine concern about educational issues came through as you departed from your scripted remarks and spoke eloquently to us from the heart about what we need to do together to bridge the great divide between the "haves" and "have nots" in our society and make the 21st century America's century.

Yes, indeed, you were preaching to the choir. But every once in a while, the choir also needs to be inspired and sense that it is not singing alone; that somebody understands, cares, and is willing to lead. I think all of us understand what it means to be beleaguered, to be constantly the target of criticism which is often the product of ignorance and misunderstanding, and at times the product of bigotry, partisanship, and mean-spiritedness. You and Mrs. Clinton certainly receive more than your fair share of it, and many of us feel that, when it comes to higher education issues, we are also the target of unfair and mean propaganda. So it felt good to us to hear that you understand the issues, and I hope you in turn felt good at the genuinely warm response you got from all of us.

It may be presumptuous of me, but I would like to at least bring up one point you made relying on your script, which I thought was not quite on the mark. The issue of costs and price in the private sector is often and easily misunderstood. It is a fact that costs and price have gone up faster than the CPI in the past fifteen years, at a time when the average family income has actually decreased substantially. It is also a fact, and a little-known one, that in most states, the average family income of students attending private institutions is **less** than the average family income of those attending public institutions. The reason is simple: private colleges and universities are spending enormous amounts of **their own** money providing financial assistance, mostly need-based, to those who could not possibly afford to attend these institutions without it (more than $5.6 billion annually). By the same token, public institutions are using tax subsidies to support an increasing number of students from high-income families, a sort of reversed Robin Hood principle: taking from the poor to support the rich.

Incidentally, the cost structure in both the private and public sector is not terribly different. What is different is the price charged. Price at public institutions is low because of state subsidies. The price charged at private institutions is higher because most of us receive hardly any direct state or federal relief. To keep access a reality, private institutions are discounting their price (providing financial aid) to an unprecedented level. We are also doing what everyone else is doing: cutting costs wherever possible, joining in consortial activities to reduce costs further, creatively managing scarcer and scarcer resources to get the most out of each dollar we have. For many of us, particularly for the small liberal arts colleges, there is a limit to cost-cutting since we provide personal and not mass education, active learning and not passive listening, hands-on involvement in science labs to learn science by doing it, and professors who teach and advise and spend countless hours with individual students. This is labor-intensive education, even with the advent of information technology, and it cannot come cheap even though professors, as you know, do not make very much money. For students, the results are clear. A higher percentage of students in the independent sector than in the public sector not only complete their degrees, but do so in four years. Many students in public institutions, unable to get the courses they require, spend 6-8 years trying to complete their undergraduate programs.

The point you made, however, is crucial: access to education, to quality education, must be preserved, and federal student aid programs must be protected, enhanced in any way we can. To that we are all committed, I assure you.

Again, thank you, Mr. President, for your willingness to come and meet with us, for talking candidly and warmly about what we all feel is and should be America's first priority: the education of all our children. This is not for the self-interest of a particular group. This is in the national interest.

With sincere good wishes,

Michele Tolela Myers

Michele Tolela Myers
President
Denison University, Granville, Ohio

MTM:spe

cc. David Warren, President, NAICU

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3/7/96

March 6, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: TODD STERN TDS
PHIL CAPLAN
HELEN HOWELL

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

(A) **Tyson/Sperling response on WSJ article about Claremont, NH.** Article asserts that Claremont made a comeback without your help. Our research shows this Administration has been an important partner in Claremont's renewal. Former Mayor Ray Gagnon and current Mayor Allen Whipple sent strong letter to Journal using the information we provided: "The federal government under the Clinton Administration has and continues to play an important, and at times essential role, in our solutions...What we and President Clinton believe is that the federal government should be a...'Limited Partner,' offering tools, and relying on communities to accomplish their shared goals in a spirit of flexibility, innovation and trust."

to Dorskind

(B) **Burke Marshall/Jerry Mashaw letter on Governors' Medicaid proposal.** Letter criticizes Governors' proposal to bar beneficiaries from enforcing their rights in federal court. State court remedies are "highly heterogeneous and of differential effectiveness." "We believe that the elimination of beneficiary enforcement actions in federal court is not a 'legal detail' in the Governors' proposal." If there are serious and legitimate federal interests in Medicaid, those "interests should not be compromised by potentially lax and highly variable enforcement."

(C) **Rice Program Announcement.** Via Leon. On February 16, Secretary Glickman announced that, after a 30-day public comment period, USDA will issue a regulation under which rice farmers will be eligible to pledge their crops as collateral for a non-recourse loan at a rate of $9.50 per hundredweight (cwt). Using cost reduction authority, Glickman is proposing to permit producers to repay the loans at the world price for rice. The proposed program will operate similar to the current marketing loan program. The farm bill may affect the final disposition of the proposal.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

96 MAR 1 P6:34

March 1, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Laura Tyson
Gene Sperling

SUBJECT: Response to *Wall Street Journal* article on Claremont, N.H.

You asked us to do a quick response to the *Wall Street Journal* article "Primary Lesson: Tired of Promises, New Hampshire Town Rebuilds on Its Own." [Attachment I]

As you may recall, this article made a point of saying that Claremont made a comeback, but without our help. Pauline Abernathy at the NEC did an excellent job of researching this issue -- with the strong help of LeeAnn Inadomi in Cabinet Affairs and the agencies -- and we were able to show that the Clinton Administration has been an important partner in Claremont's revitalization.

We felt that the best response would be one that came directly from someone in Claremont, and former Mayor Ray Gagnon and current Mayor Allen Whipple offered to write a response to correct the record. Using the information we provided them, Gagnon and Whipple sent the *Journal* a very strong letter defending the Administration. The letter says: "The federal government under the Clinton Administration has and continues to play an important, and at times essential role, in our solutions....What we and President Clinton believe is that the federal government should be a partner, but a 'Limited Partner,' offering tools, and relying on communities to accomplish their shared goals in a spirit of flexibility, innovation, and trust." [Attachment II]

Also attached is a list of some of the assistance the Clinton Administration has provided Claremont. [Attachment III]

Attachments:

I. February 20, 1996 *Wall Street Journal* article

II. Letter to the Editor from Claremont Mayor Allen Whipple

III. List of selected Clinton Administration assistance to Claremont

I.

Primary Lesson

Tired of Promises, New Hampshire Town Rebuilds on Its Own

Bottom-Line Strategy Brings Businesses and Jobs Back With Little Federal Help

A Food Pantry at City Hall

A1

By MICHAEL K. FRISBY
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

CLAREMONT, N.H. — Four years ago, presidential candidate Bill Clinton arrived here full of promises to help decaying cities like this gritty town of 14,000 people tucked in the Connecticut River Valley.

He promised tax relief for the middle-class and to cut defense spending by $200 billion, shifting funds to domestic uses. "For every dollar we decrease defense, we'll put it in the civilian side," he promised on one visit. He envisioned more government funds for education and for retraining displaced workers.

It never happened. As president, Mr. Clinton quickly dropped his tax-cut idea; his vaunted "investment agenda" for encouraging technology and rebuilding crumbling infrastructure was deep-sixed by Congress. His major economic-policy accomplishments, international trade pacts, do little for this city with few products to export. And, with the GOP takeover on Capitol Hill, Washington is preoccupied with putting a lid on domestic spending, not enhancing it.

A New Image

But Claremont is making a comeback anyway—even as another crop of presidential hopefuls parades its promises in New Hampshire before today's primary. And the city is doing it mostly on its own. Four years ago, local officials adopted a strategy to rebuild without relying on government handouts. "We aren't waiting for Washington," says State Sen. Beverly Rodeschin, a Republican who represents the district at the state house in Concord.

The strategy, in a nutshell, is to tear down much of the decaying old and to attract new businesses to revitalize the city. "We are creating a new image," Mayor Allen Whipple says, as he drives along local streets admiring empty lots where abandoned low-rent apartments once stood and where commercial projects and neighborhood parks are now envisioned. The results so far: tax delinquencies sliced in half and 459 jobs created since 1992. Along sleepy downtown streets, antique shops in once-vacant storefronts lure shoppers. Nearby is a new Wal-Mart. Coming soon: a theater complex, so residents won't have to travel 20 miles.

Helping to achieve these gains, too, is an improved economy, which President Clinton claimed credit for in a visit to New Hampshire on Saturday. But Claremont officials say their city's strategy of self-reliance is the key to its comeback.

The tactic was born in part out of necessity. From 1978 to 1981, Claremont raked in $46 million in federal aid. Between 1991 and 1994, the total fell to $4 million. New Hampshire's aid to its cities hasn't increased significantly in nearly two decades, and the state ranks dead last in education funding.

Housing Woes

But the approach also reflects concern that the seductive dependence on federal funds caused some of Claremont's problems in the first place. "The federal government planned programs, and each was a one-size-fits-all kind of program. Then they sent them out across the land, and cities adopted them because it was free money," says City Manager Robert Jackson. "But each city is different. What was right and helped St. Louis wasn't right for Claremont."

Misgivings about the federal government have percolated here for more than a decade. During the late 1970s, the city received grant after grant for subsidized, low-income housing. Like most places, the welcome mat was out, but no one foresaw the impact it would have later, after a decline in the economy.

"It had a devastating effect on the housing market," Mr. Jackson says. A study by business students at Dartmouth College found the city had about 400 more low-income housing units than it needed, city officials say. The low rents attracted poorer people, depressing the housing market and draining city services. More buildings were foreclosed on, Mr. Jackson says, because property owners didn't make enough money on rents to keep up their buildings and pay taxes.

The impact even trickled down to the city's youth. In 1993, city officials say, 20% of the senior high-school class moved from home into low-rent apartments. "Two or three of them would work part-time jobs, and they could afford an apartment at $200 to $250 a month," says Barbara Briggs, the project coordinator in the city planning office. Ms. Briggs sees a link to the school dropout rate: it was at 10% three years ago when cheap apartments were easier to find but has now slowed to 3%.

'Dead City'

Meantime, businesses were leaving. Once a thriving factory city, Claremont lost 1,000 jobs alone when Joy Manufacturing began phasing out in the late 1970s. Other companies followed, along with much of the middle class. Left behind was the state's poorest city, hamstrung by the highest property taxes. Four years ago, 30% of the storefronts were boarded up, one-fourth of the property taxes were delinquent, the welfare rolls swelled. "I

Please Turn to Page A9, Column 1

Continued From First Page

came in 1993, and the words you heard was that it was a dead city and only dying more," recalls Keith Thibault, the housing director at a local nonprofit agency.

Following a tax revolt by residents, the city adopted a disciplined, bottom-line course with distinct goals: tax stabilization, economic development, image enhancement and improving infrastructure. Mr. Jackson executed the strategy. He joined the city in 1986, leaving an executive post at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. just before it pulled out. He runs the city like a company chasing its first million-dollar deal. "We take an entrepreneur attitude," says Mr. Jackson, an Ohio native who stayed through the bad times because of his love for small-town living.

For instance, the city saved $100,000 a year by moving the solid-waste costs off the budget into a self-sufficient quasi-government entity. Mr. Jackson's welfare department has saved money by running a food pantry out of the City Hall basement, rather than giving people vouchers to use at stores, a system that was sometimes abused. Now, Joan Coolidge, the welfare director, buys the food and provides it to the needy. The result: Food costs were slashed to $3,600 a year from $30,000 a year. Mr. Jackson hails Ms. Coolidge as the "stingiest" welfare director around.

During the past four years, the city's total budget has held steady at just over $7 million. But by cutting costs and increasing revenue through fee increases, the tax rate has declined. Not everyone is pleased: Social workers plead with the council over meager funding levels, complaining that Mr. Jackson failed to include any social-service spending in his budget proposal.

The city, however, is pouring more money into one area: The budget for economic development jumped to $142,250 this year from $25,000 in 1991. Rather than wait for government help, the city has aggressively recruited private businesses to come to town.

For years, officials talked about building a sewage line out to an industrial area, but city leaders wouldn't pay for it until after companies committed to moving there. "It was the chicken and the egg thing," says Stuart Arnett, the chief city planner. Finally, the city borrowed $2.5 million for the project. The result: Four companies moved in and three others found new uses for existing buildings. In total, 75 jobs were created. Another 75 are expected in expansion projects there.

Last year, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. was preparing to sell property to East Coast Steel Inc., which wanted to relocate here. At the last minute, the federal agency asked for a nonrefundable deposit because of environmental concerns, but the company was unable to put it up. It looked bleak for the projected 250 new jobs. But Mr. Arnett says then-Mayor Paul Lizotte came to his office, and said, "Why don't we be the bank?"

The company told the FDIC that the city was willing to buy the property and sell it to the steel company. The city's lawyers warned that state laws prohibited them from using their credit to help a private company. But once the FDIC saw the city was willing to assume the risk, it removed the request for the deposit. "The city was very helpful and very supportive," says Judy Burke, East Coast Steel's vice president of finance.

City officials bid with taxpayer dollars at auctions for buildings and houses they demolish after purchasing. The city has already removed nearly 200 units. It plans to spend a total of $500,000 acquiring properties and tearing them down. With its budget in order, Claremont has been able to borrow funds to aggressively pursue its economic-development goals. The city has borrowed about $1 million during the past three years for its purchases, money it recovers when the land is sold to corporations.

Social Concerns

Critics cry foul, complaining the city is driving poor people out of town. Tom Donovan, a social worker, says the city sees low-income people as "poor white trash." He adds, "Maybe tearing down apartments and raising rents will create a better Claremont, but I don't see how."

For Melissa and Henry Baird, it is hard to decide if the changes in Claremont are good for them. The couple, with three children, live on the $420 a week Mr. Baird earns loading trucks on a job in Vermont, 50 miles away. The changed housing market "makes it harder to find a place to live," says Mrs. Baird. They pay $145 a week for a small apartment badly in need of paint and repairs. They like the fact that they can shop in town where supermarkets and discount stores opened. But there are no local jobs for Mr. Baird. "I can't afford to go work at the stores," he says, explaining his job has better health benefits.

Officials say the city's pro-business attitude is helping to lure more employers to town. But their courting skills will now be put to a test. A major emphasis will be placed this year on selling off the commercial land the city has been stockpiling from foreclosures and auctions. Mr. Arnett explains that the city actively participates in these sales, so that land doesn't go to speculators who won't have the city's best interest at heart.

At the same time, Mr. Jackson tries to improve the social climate. The city is matching donations of as much as $500,000 to remodel an opera house. It scooped up a restaurant facility adjacent to City Hall and is now looking to lease it, hoping to recover in the rent the tax dollars that would have been collected if the city hadn't bought it.

The city's approach seems to have the backing of most citizens here, certainly the middle class. Barbara and Charles Peabody, for instance, are both self-employed, and a revived Claremont is important to their businesses. Mr. Peabody runs his own electronics-repair company, while his wife does redecorating work. They like seeing more business activity in the town. They are comfortable enough to remodel their home as they raise two teenagers.

Low Expectations

Mrs. Peabody doesn't spend time on politics, but she likes the way the city is tough on welfare cheats. "There are too many people on welfare who can work, and it makes it tough on those of us who do work," she says. And she doesn't see any problem with clearing away abandoned and substandard apartments. She's quite frank. "I don't want to see Claremont become a place where poor people come."

The city is still willing to take some types of federal aid, Mr. Jackson says. "If the government wants to participate, then it's welcome as long as they don't attach too many strings," he says. "But we need to basically figure out what we need, not what Washington thinks we need."

For instance, the enhanced worker-training programs that Mr. Clinton promised four years ago "definitely would have helped us," says Stephen Marro, executive director of the Sullivan County Economic Development Council. After all, Claremont is a blue-collar community with manufacturing jobs and a need to train workers for newer industries that it hopes to draw to town. The programs never came, however. "The only time we see retraining funds," Mr. Marro says, "is when there is a catastrophe, such as a major facility closing."

But officials here say they have learned not to depend on the promises made by presidential candidates, Democrat or Republican, in their quadrennial swings through New Hampshire. "Am I mad at Bill Clinton or do I think he betrayed us, or did he promise me something we didn't get? I never expected them to begin with," Mr. Jackson says. "Except maybe to support local cities and towns."

That is why Claremont decided to go it alone. Says Mr. Arnett, the city planner: "Our perspective was, you shouldn't wait and see what happens."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1996

II.

CLAREMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE, U.S.A.

February 26, 1996

Robert L. Bartley, Editor
WALL STREET JOURNAL
200 Liberty Street
New York, NY 10281

Dear Editor:

As Mayor of Claremont, NH, I want to express my appreciation for your coverage of our innovative methods of reinventing local government, and developing our community (Feb. 20 - "New Hampshire Town Rebuilds on Its Own"). This is a welcomed affirmation that we are heading down the right path. While I am proud of our accomplishments, I am prouder of the many citizens here who have supported our efforts, and continue to do so, however, your article ignores the vital role played by the Clinton Administration.

I am sure that Claremont's problems, and solutions, are not unique. Urban policy under previous administrations was not a major national theme. Congratulation to the Wall Street Journal for reporting on an example of one community that is very similar to those that millions of Americans call home.

While the text was clear in its message that communities cannot rely on others for their solutions, the headlines implied ("Tired of Promises..Little Federal Help") that this was the fault of the federal government. This in not my perspective. The federal government under the Clinton administration has and continues to play an important, and at times essential role, in our solutions. For example, the industrial area development required federal EPA loan funds for a sewer line. An additional 2.5 million has been received under the Clinton Administration. The buyer of the FDIC owned factory utilized federal CDBG funds, and many local businesses have relied upon the SBA for guarantees on their expansion loans.

What is changing under the Clinton Administration is the respective role of the federal government and cities. All too often, communities had been told to rely on big brother for solutions: the "Great Partner" so to speak. What we and President Clinton believe is that the federal government should be a partner, but a "Limited Partner", offering tools, and relying on communities to accomplish their shared goals in a spirit of flexibility, innovation, and trust. To its credit the federal government is re-thinking how it works with its local government partners. Where previous administrations practiced benign neglect of federal programs, this Administration's initiatives to re-invent the federal government shows that it is listening.

On behalf of the citizens of this great Community, I welcome your interest in Claremont, and in the health of small town America.

Sincerely,

Allen L. Whipple

Allen L. Whipple, Mayor
City of Claremont, NH

ALW/nl

ATTACHMENT III. SELECTED CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANCE TO CLAREMONT, N.H.

- **Clean Water Funds.** Claremont received a $2.5 million loan from EPA's Clean Water Act State Revolving Fund in 1994 to separate a sanitary line from a storm line. Congressional Republicans propose cutting this clean water fund 30% compared to the President's FY96 request. [Source: EPA]

    - The *Wall Street Journal* article does not acknowledge this loan and implies that the city borrowed $2.5 million from the private sector to build a sewage line to an industrial area, rather than wait for government assistance. However, the $2.5 million loan cited was actually a loan from the EPA in June 1992, under the previous Administration.

- **Small Business Assistance.** Businesses in Claremont or within 10 miles of Claremont have received more than $7 million in loan guarantees from the SBA, including both 7(a) loans and 504 loans, which are used primarily for expansion and development. Due to Clinton Administration reforms, some of these loans required only a 1-page application form. [Source: SBA]

    - While the *Journal* article says Clinton Administration trade pacts do little for Claremont because it has little to export, at least one of the companies that received an SBA loan exports. Exports from New Hampshire have increased each year under the Clinton Administration. New Hampshire exported more than $1 billion in 1994. [Sources: SBA and Census]

- **Elderly Housing.** Claremont received $2.5 million from HUD in 1994 to build 40 units of elderly housing (Section 202), and $133,000 for rental assistance for these units. Claremont also received $98,000 in public housing operating subsidies in FY95. [Source: HUD]

- **Bridge Replacement.** A bridge in Claremont is currently being replaced using $1.8 million from the Department of Transportation. Construction on another bridge on the main street in Claremont is scheduled to begin this August, using $1 million in federal funds. Federal funds will also be used later this year to construct a public access trail on abandoned railroad track in Claremont. [Source: DOT]

- **2 New Police Officers in Claremont and 132 New Officers in New Hampshire.** The crime bill has put 2 new police officers on the beat in Claremont and 132 new police officers on the streets of New Hampshire. [Source: DOJ]

- **School-To-Work.** The State of New Hampshire was awarded $2.1 million in October to implement school-to-work initiatives in schools statewide. Republicans would cut funding for school-to-work initiatives by 22% this year and by more than half compared to the President's FY96 budget. [Source: DOL]

- **AmeriCorps:** Twenty AmeriCorps members based in nearby Charlestown, NH, build and repair public hiking trails in the Monadnock Region, conduct energy audits for elderly and low-income residents, and assist teachers in environmental classroom instruction. [Source: Corporation for National Service]

- **Basic and Advanced Skills Assistance.** Claremont schools receive Title I funding for assistance in basic and advanced skills. Republicans propose to cut Title I funding by 17%, and a 17% cut in Claremont's allocation would result in the district's cutting 7-8 teacher aides, all of whom work directly with children 6 hours per day. Statewide, a 17% cut would deny assistance to 2,380 children, including 1,982 children who will not receive reading support and 550 who will not receive math support, and cost 132 jobs. [Source: Education Department]

- **Student Aid.** Last year, 256 Pell Grant recipients attended the State technical-vocational college in Claremont, and 956 students are receiving campus-based grants, such as work-study grants. [Source: Education Department]

- **Safe and Drug Free Schools.** The Claremont School District received $63,800 in Safe and Drug Free Schools assistance in fiscal year 1995, including $49,000 in response to the district's application for funding for their excellent comprehensive drug and violence prevention plan. [Source: Education Department]

- **Manchester Designated as an Enterprise Community:** Manchester N.H. was designated by the Clinton Administration as an Enterprise Community. Manchester received $3 million in social service block grant funds and tax exempt bond authority. They are using the EC to develop a Neighborhood Family Center which combines social programs with job training facilities, and to develop a business incubator program to assist in the growth of entrepreneurial efforts. [Source: CEB]

- **CDBG, HOME, Job Training:** While Claremont is too small to get CDBG, HOME or most job training funds directly from the federal government, it likely receives funding through the State to support their local initiatives. [Source: HUD and DOL]

- **Earned Income Tax Credit:** An estimated 55,500 working families in New Hampshire will benefit from the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit in 1996. Many Claremont residents likely benefit from EITC expansion. [Source: Treasury]

- **Small Business Tax Cut:** About 7,200 small businesses in New Hampshire will benefit this year from the 1993 expansion of the annual expensing allowance from $10,000 to $17,500. The President's balanced budget proposal would gradually further increase the limit to $25,000.

D) **Letter from Michele Myers, President of Denison University.** David Warren, President, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities (NAICU), wanted you to see this letter. Myers thanks you for speaking to NAICU in early February. Disagrees with you about cost and price of private education. Says average family income of students attending private institutions is <u>less</u> than those attending public institutions; private colleges/universities are spending more of their own money on financial aid while public schools are using tax subsidies. "The point you made, however, is crucial: access to quality education must be preserved and federal student aid must be protected."

E) **Rep. Wolf report on Chechnya.** He visited lasted May, and says, "It has been frustrating to see this conflict drag on for over a year and the fighting and hostage-taking flare up again in recent weeks. . . . The U.S. should strongly support President Yeltsin in any of his efforts to bring peaceful resolution to the conflict, and, if necessary, serve as the catalyst for peace in the region."

F) **George Watts memo to the National Broiler Association on Russian export situation.** Via Mack. [NB: As you know, Vice President has made progress on this issue with Chernomyrdin and Russians are evidently holding off on March 16 imposition of ban pending further talks.]

G) **February 27 <u>Irish Voice</u> profile of Susan Brophy.** Via Kitty Higgins. "One of President Clinton's top aides, Susan Brophy, has played a pivotal role in placing Ireland firmly on the White House agenda."

H) **<u>Business Week</u> article on Christine Varney.** Favorable piece entitled *"How Do You Police Cyberspace"* describing Christine's mission at FTC as being "first U.S. Cyber-Marshall", establishing ways for consumers who buy on-line products and services to be protected from fraud and deceptive practices.

To Dorskind

I) **Political Cartoon from Mack.** John Deering cartoon from <u>Arkansas Democrat-Gazette</u> when Gramm dropped out of the race.

Other information items:

Ickes memo on machinists and next generation of aircraft. On February 18, Harold, Sosnik and Jennifer O'Connor met with George Korpius, President of the International Association of Machinists. Korpius urged the Administration to encourage the aircraft industry to begin planning for the next generation of aircraft because the U.S. excels at such efforts. He also mentioned that British Airways and Boeing are discussing a joint venture for a jumbo jet, and said the machinists and UAW may file a section 301 proceeding regarding this aircraft.

BRAVE NET WORLD: Varney believes that "the laws on the books should exist in cyberspace, too"

REGULATORS

HOW DO YOU POLICE CYBERSPACE?

The FTC's Varney wants Net folk to help write the rulebook

To the dismay of seasoned net surfers, government arrived in freewheeling cyberspace last year with a heavy hand. Congress proposed to jail anyone sending smut online. A federal judge ruled against Prodigy Services Inc. for libel. And abroad, German authorities barred CompuServe Inc. from offering sites containing pornography. Internet pioneers were outraged at the intrusions.

But as cyberspace increasingly becomes a medium of social transaction and commerce, government efforts to regulate it are sure to increase. Enter Christine A. Varney, 40, the youngest member of the Federal Trade Commission. Her mission: To become the first U.S. Cyber-Marshall, protecting consumers buying products and services online against fraud, deceptive ads, and privacy violations. "The laws on the books should exist in cyberspace, too," she says.

Varney, a Clinton appointee who joined the FTC in October, 1994, insists she isn't about to strangle the burgeoning technology with rules. "As a New Democrat, I believe we don't know nearly enough to regulate now," she says. That's why she endorses industry self-policing as a first step. In September, she inaugurated the FTC's Privacy Initiative, inviting consumers, online service companies, advertisers, and others to propose voluntary industry guidelines to protect the privacy of Internet users by spring. To get the dialogue going, the FTC has established a Web site, which has logged almost 200 comments so far.

Cyber-snooping is not big business yet. But with electronic marketing expected to take off this year, Varney is heeding predictions that consumers will clamor for more safeguards against marketers culling personal data from their virtual communications. In the meantime, the former partner at the Washington law firm of Hogan & Hartson has spurred FTC probes into alleged fraud and misleading advertising in cyberspace. Several cases—including actions against advertising in the guise of anonymous online testimonials—will be unveiled this spring.

Varney is no stranger to the Brave Net World. As former Cabinet Secretary for the Clinton White House, her job was to monitor and coordinate communications among the Administration's agency chiefs. But the longtime cybersurfer was shocked that her wards didn't have E-mail and pushed to get them wired.

UNLIKELY ALLIES. Now her go-slow attitude on regulation worries privacy rights advocates. The FTC has "adopted a see-no-evil, hear-no-evil strategy," complains Mark Rotenberg, director of the Electronic Privacy Information Center. "Because the FTC is not prepared to protect privacy, there will be tremendous waffling" in the industry.

But Varney has support from some unlikely allies, who share her fear that tight regulation of the Net may be premature. "You don't want to regulate this new frontier to death before giving it a chance to live and flourish," says Richard F. O'Donnell, spokesman for the Progress & Freedom Foundation, a conservative think tank allied with House Speaker Newt Gingrich. And many in the Net *avant garde* agree. "We're in the age of the Stanley Steamer trying to figure out how I-95 is going

VARNEY'S AGENDA *Commissioner Christine Varney will lead the Federal Trade Commission's search for ways to protect consumers from abuses in cyberspace.*

FRAUD Law-enforcement authorities are tracking down fraudsters hawking their wares online. In 1995, the FTC sued a credit repair shop, and state regulators pursued everything from pyramid schemes to miracle cures.

MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENTS The FTC is investigating deceptive ads in cyberspace—such as product endorsements by company representatives offered anonymously in casual chat-room talk.

PRIVACY The FTC supports a self-policing mechanism against violations of customers' privacy. It wants consumers to decide whether information gleaned from their E-mail and Web visits is disclosed to marketers.

CHRIS USHER

to work in 50 years," says D.C. attorney Ronald Plesser.

While Varney believes the FTC can police online fraud and deceptive ads through traditional enforcement, she thinks protecting privacy will create the greatest challenge for regulators because fast-changing technology presents totally new ways for business to observe consumers' habits. For example, marketers may soon be able to track someone's "clickstream"—the areas in cyberspace that a consumer clicks on to with a mouse, including all Web sites visited, pages accessed, and time spent per page. That could provide a starkly revealing glimpse of an Internet user. Given such possibilities, "we do need to exercise some self-control," says Roland J. Sharette, vice-president at J. Walter Thompson USA in Detroit, which represents online advertisers including Ford Motor, Motorola, and Kodak.

> **Marketers recognize that allowing users to opt out of E-mailing lists might lure more of them into electronic transactions—from shopping to banking**

For now, electronic privacy concerns center on the sale of E-mail addresses to marketers interested in sending solicitations via the Net. A handful of mailing-list brokers have recently launched E-mail businesses. Altoona (Pa.)-based net.net advertising inc., for example, is about to rent a list of 1 million E-mail addresses collected from the Net to four large corporations, including Shell Oil Co. Net.net is clipping the list into 100 interest categories—including sports, arts, and investments. But the company claims to protect privacy by allowing consumers to opt out of the mailing list—similar to a database maintained by the Direct Marketing Assn. that allows consumers to avoid receiving snail-mail solicitations.

PRIVACY EDGE. Cyber-marketers recognize that such protections might lure more consumers into electronic transactions—from shopping to banking. "If you don't respect privacy, the industry is not going to grow," says William J. Tobin, president of Oakton (Va.)-based PC Flowers & Gifts Inc., a pioneering online marketer. And guaranteeing privacy may give one online service provider an edge over others. "Consumers are starting to shop around," notes Bill Burrington, assistant general counsel at America Online Inc. in Vienna, Va.

Still, online service companies are unlikely to give up the revenues they're getting from selling information about their subscribers to marketers. AOL and CompuServe sell such data, and Prodigy will send messages to targeted subscribers on behalf of advertisers.

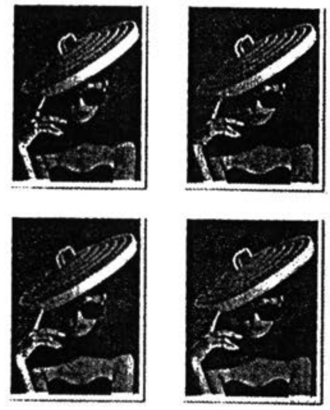
But the industry realizes it has to come up with its own rules of the road—at least to stave off burgeoning attempts by the states to regulate online privacy. The online service companies successfully scuttled a proposal introduced in Maryland last fall requiring them to give subscribers the opportunity at least every year to opt out of receiving unsolicited E-mail. Now, a Minnesota lawmaker is contemplating introducing a measure prohibiting online service providers from giving out personal information about their users without their consent.

The industry has just begun to devise minimum privacy standards under the auspices of the Interactive Services Assn.—which may offer on-screen options for consumers to click on to bar the use of personal data. But some businesses balk at rules they say would put them at a disadvantage to other industries. For example, if E-mailing your personal shopper at Nordstrom's entails lots of time-consuming questions aimed at securing consumer consent on private information, you might simply use the telephone. "Erecting huge numbers of roadblocks becomes burdensome for E-mail-based transactions," says William R. Moroney, president of Multimedia Telecommunications Assn., which represents phone and computer technology companies.

An even greater challenge is the global nature of the technology. "We could run our company off a sailboat in the middle of the ocean," says Philip E. Devorris, net.net's president. "I don't know how you could police it."

Even Varney admits that her initial moves at cyber-regulation are just the beginning of a long process. "I don't think self-regulation ultimately will provide all the answers," she says, envisioning a time when the government may have to adopt more aggressive rules. "But it's a good start." Varney only hopes that in the end, both technology and consumers win.

By Catherine Yang in Washington



March 4, 1996

Betty:

Attached is the March 1996 issue of Rotary International's monthly journal, "The Rotarian". This magazine is distributed to 425,000 Rotarians in the US and 1.2 million worldwide.

Included in this issue are photos of the President and the Rotary President that were taken just before Christmas. I thought they might be of interest to the President.

Thanks.

Danny

TY Letter

original sent to Dorskind

3.5.96

Todd

from Oval Ofc.

I will send to Dorskind for reply

OK?

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96 MAR 5 P7:02

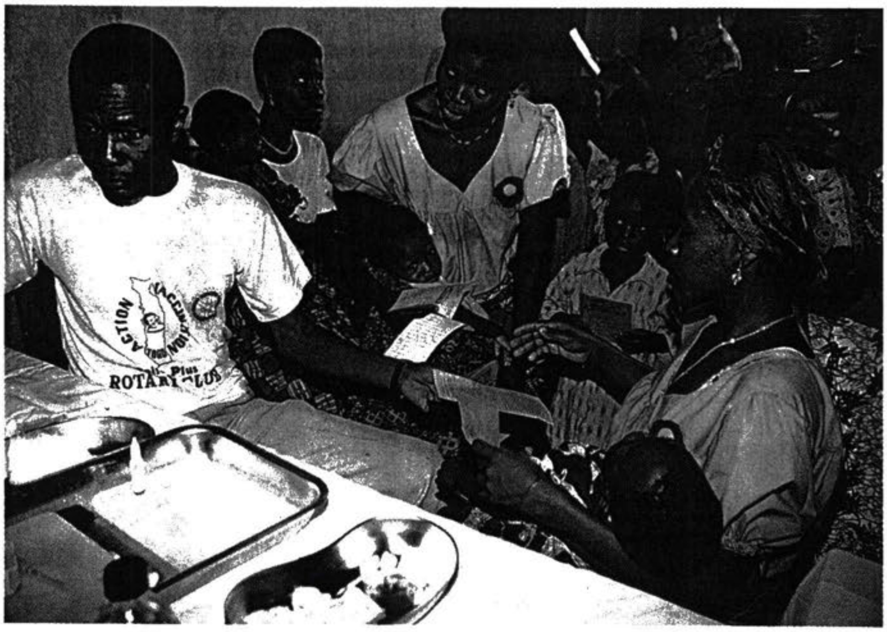
portation by other means—even camel—helped deliver vaccine to remote areas.

Before the event, Past R.I. President Rajendra Saboo and India's national PolioPlus Committee chairman, O.P. Vaish, participated in an official inaugural ceremony at the residence of Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. R.I. President-Elect Luis Giay participated in immunization activities in Bombay. He visited several vaccination posts and helped administer polio vaccine to the children. "This was the biggest collaborative effort I have witnessed in my life," he said.

Rotarians were instrumental in the government's decision to conduct its first national immunization days. Through PolioPlus, Rotary has provided 50 million doses of oral polio vaccine at a cost of U.S. $4.5 million. In addition, the Japanese Rotarians contributed over $350,000 for 45,000 vaccine carriers, posters, banners, caps, and aprons for the volunteers.

For the last 10 years, Rotarians have participated in local and regional "pulse polio" vaccination campaigns and provided cold chain equipment and volunteers. The national immunization days will be repeated in 1996 and 1997.

Health officials report that India accounts for more than half of all the world's polio cases, so it is a critical link in the polio transmission chain. An on-site report describing India's historic effort will appear in the May issue of *THE ROTARIAN*.



RICHARD FRANCO

Battling polio in Africa—*Rotarians conduct a mass immunization campaign in Lome, the capital city of Togo. The small country in west Africa received a PolioPlus grant of U.S. $676,000.*

R.I. President Brown and U.S. President Clinton discuss child immunization

On December 22, 1995, R.I. President Herbert Brown met with U.S. President Bill Clinton at the White House in Washington, D.C., to discuss a topic close to every Rotarian's heart: polio eradication.

The two leaders were joined in the Oval Office by Dr. John Sever, a past district governor from Potomac, Maryland, and a member of Rotary's International PolioPlus Committee. The agenda: to encourage the U.S. government to continue its support of polio eradication and to provide $70 million next year for global polio eradication efforts.

President Brown presented the U.S. leader with a pin bearing the 1995-96 Rotary theme, "Act with Integrity, Serve with Love, Work for Peace" (see photo, page 42). He praised President Clinton for promoting programs that support families and children, a priority shared by Rotary International.

The two Rotarians provided a status report on global eradication efforts and explained Rotary's role in the campaign. Dr. Sever felt that President Clinton was impressed by Rotary's work, adding, "He seemed to appreciate what we were telling him and said he wanted to hear more about it so we provided him with some materials. He thanked us and repeated several times, 'Bless you for the work you've done.'"

While in Washington, the two Rotary leaders also met individually with members of Congress to request their support in increasing U.S. funding for polio eradication efforts.

The PolioPlus Partners Program—matching resources with needs

Rotarians looking to provide assistance to polio-endemic countries now can turn to the new PolioPlus Partners Program, a means of matching up clubs that can provide resources with clubs that have specific polio eradication needs. The system targets three critical areas: social mobilization, surveillance, and assistance for polio medical officers.

Administered through a reg at Rotary's World Headquai the program will help Rotaria polio-endemic regions obtaiı necessary tools and supplies r ed to carry out their immuniz; projects.

For example, Rotarians in p free countries can provide suŗ for social mobilization in other c tries. Rotarians can help fund cine carriers, posters and chures, T-shirts, caps, and c supplies needed for the volunteers. Requests for assistance can only be made by members of national PolioPlus committees, WHO officials, and Rotary field staff. Projects can be funded directly between clubs, districts, or national committees. Rotarians can also apply for funding through the Rotary Foundation Matching Grants program.

You can contact the PolioPlus Partners Registry at Rotary World Headquarters. Tel: 847/866-3344; fax: 847/866-0269. PolioPlus Partners projects are eligible for a Presidential Club Citation for Integrity, Love, and Peace.

The President's travels

WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A.

R.I. President Herbert G. Brown proudly affixes a 1995-96 R.I. theme pin on the lapel of U.S.President Bill Clinton. The two leaders met on 22 December 1995 at the White House, and discussed Rotary's PolioPlus Program as well as U.S. immunization efforts. "It was a cordial, productive visit," says President Herb. "President Clinton was interested in our work, and asked for more information about PolioPlus, which I shared with his staff." *(See related article on page 45.)*

International PolioPlus Committee Member John L. Sever (left) joined President Herb and President Clinton in the Oval Office. During the pre-Christmas meeting, the Rotarians asked the administration's support to include an additional $70 million for the global polio eradication program in the next federal budget.

WHITE HOUSE PHOTOS